



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

block of importance from a sanitary standpoint are drawn and filed in book form where they are easily accessible for reference. The districts are repeatedly inspected in order to insure constant compliance with the sanitary rules. Rat poison is prepared in large quantities by a pharmacist specially employed for the purpose, phosphorus, barytes, and arsenic in regular rotation being used on brown bread. The poison is spread on bread at the headquarters by 5 men who are constantly occupied with this work. The pieces of poison are placed in 2-gallon buckets, 200 of the latter being in use for the purpose, and delivered to the rat poisoners by means of wagons. The progress of the work is followed by the use of different colored pencils and pins on a large city map spread within easy view of the working force. In addition to the use of poisons for the extermination of rats, there are 2 professional rat trappers, who work systematically with rat traps and wagons. Finally, the special sanitation fund offers a standing bounty of 10 cents for each rat delivered properly tagged at the headquarters. There is a special inspector whose sole duty is to see that all butcher shops, provision, and fruit stores are rendered and kept rat-proof.

The work of the division of special municipal policing consists of general and special police work. This division tears down or burns all unused or worthless buildings which cannot be rendered sanitary.

Plague prevention work to December 3.

Sick persons inspected.....	3
City blocks inspected and reported upon.....	653
Nuisances abated.....	667
Cubic yards of rubbish burned.....	563
Cubic yards of rubbish removed.....	649
Rats delivered and cremated.....	7, 266
Rats killed, estimated.....	25, 000
Rats examined.....	300
Rats found infected with plague.....	2
Pieces of rat poison placed.....	576, 540
Garbage cans installed.....	2, 000

Transactions of the division of special municipal policing.

Blocks inspected.....	484
Garbage cans installed.....	7, 500
Cubic yards of rubbish removed.....	13, 000
Old buildings destroyed.....	26

Plague death at Seattle, October 30, verified.

Doctor Cofer further reports, December 7:

A death that occurred here October 30 has been verified as having been due to bubonic plague. This makes a total of 3 cases and 3 deaths. There has been no case or death since October 30.

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY, STATES AND CITIES
OF THE UNITED STATES—UNTABULATED.

CALIFORNIA—*Stockton*.—Month of November, 1907. Estimated population, 23,000. Total number of deaths, 20, including 2 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 4, enteric fever 8, scarlet fever 6, smallpox 1, and tuberculosis 2.

FLORIDA—*Pensacola*.—Month of November, 1907. Estimated population, 22,256. Total number of deaths, 50, including whooping cough 1, enteric fever 1, and 5 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases not reported.

ILLINOIS—*Quincy*.—Month of November, 1907. Estimated population, 43,000. Total number of deaths, 52, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, and 9 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 29, enteric fever 2, and scarlet fever 2.

INDIANA—*Anderson*.—Month of November, 1907. Estimated population, 25,398. Total number of deaths, 15, including 2 from tuberculosis. Cases: Enteric fever 1, diphtheria 1, smallpox 10, and tuberculosis 2.

KANSAS.—Month of October, 1907. Reports to the State board of health show as follows: Diphtheria, 220 cases, 24 deaths; enteric fever, 350 cases, 59 deaths; measles, 91 cases, no deaths; scarlet fever, 115 cases, 4 deaths; smallpox, 65 cases, no deaths; tuberculosis, 90 cases, 50 deaths.

Contagious diseases were distributed in the cities as follows:

Atchison.—Diphtheria, 12 cases; enteric fever, 4 cases; smallpox, 8 cases.

Coffeyville.—Enteric fever, 11 cases; measles, 1 case; smallpox, 1 case.

Kansas City.—Diphtheria, 24 cases, 4 deaths; enteric fever, 35 cases, 5 deaths; scarlet fever, 6 cases; smallpox, 1 case; tuberculosis, 11 cases, 8 deaths.

Leavenworth.—Diphtheria, 8 cases; enteric fever, 2 cases, 1 death; smallpox, 6 cases.

Parsons.—Enteric fever, 5 cases, 1 death; smallpox, 1 case; scarlet fever, 3 cases; measles, 6 cases; tuberculosis, 4 cases, 2 deaths.

Topeka.—Diphtheria, 11 cases, 1 death; enteric fever, 5 cases, 4 deaths; tuberculosis, 4 cases, 4 deaths.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Reports from the State board of health for the month of September, 1907, show as follows: Week ended September 7, 1907. Forty-three cities and towns, having an aggregate estimated population of 2,209,294, report 798 deaths, including diphtheria 10, enteric fever 5, and 64 from phthisis pulmonalis. Cases: Diphtheria 117, enteric fever 92, measles 22, scarlet fever 80, leprosy 1, whooping cough 9, and tuberculosis 84.

Week ended September 14, 1907. Number of localities reporting, 43. Estimated population, 2,244,461. Total number of deaths, 730; diphtheria 9, enteric fever 14, measles 3, phthisis pulmonalis 48. Cases: Diphtheria 144, enteric fever 120, measles 36, scarlet fever 95, whooping cough 6, and tuberculosis 94.

Week ended September 21, 1907. Number of localities reporting, 44. Estimated population, 2,246,196. Total number of deaths, 795;

diphtheria 15, enteric fever 12, phthisis pulmonalis 62. Cases: Diphtheria 167, enteric fever 154, measles 26, scarlet fever 89, whooping cough 7, and tuberculosis 132.

Week ended September 28, 1907. Number of localities reporting, 42. Estimated population, 2,167,696. Total number of deaths, 692; diphtheria 9, enteric fever 10, phthisis pulmonalis 49. Cases: Diphtheria 157, enteric fever 117, measles 27, scarlet fever 123, smallpox 1, whooping cough 5, and tuberculosis 120.

MINNESOTA.—Month of October, 1907. Estimated population, 1,979,658. Reports to the State board of health show as follows: Total number of deaths, 1,247, including diphtheria 37, enteric fever 42, measles 1, scarlet fever 5, whooping cough 8, and 146 from tuberculosis. Deaths reported from State institutions during the month numbered 27, including enteric fever 2, and 5 from tuberculosis.

MONTANA—*Helena*.—Month of November, 1907. Estimated population, 21,000. Total number of deaths, 22. Cases: Diphtheria 2, enteric fever 2, and scarlet fever 1.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Franklin*.—Month of November, 1907. Estimated population, 6,000. Total number of deaths 5. Cases: Smallpox 3.

NEW JERSEY—*Phillipsburg*.—Month of October, 1907. Estimated population, 13,500. Total number of deaths not reported. Cases: Diphtheria 3, enteric fever 11, and scarlet fever 5.

Month of November, 1907. Total number of deaths not reported. Two deaths from diphtheria and 3 from enteric fever reported. Cases: Diphtheria 6, enteric fever 20, and scarlet fever 6.

NEW YORK.—Month of October, 1907. Estimated population 8,227,000. Reports to the State department of health show as follows: Total number of deaths, 11,383, corresponding to an annual death rate of 16.6 per 1,000 of the population, including enteric fever 224, measles 34, scarlet fever 44, whooping cough 39, diphtheria 195, and 1,080 from phthisis pulmonalis. Cases: Diphtheria 1,757, enteric fever 1,012, measles 1,358, scarlet fever 1,115, smallpox 42, and tuberculosis 1,567.

Buffalo.—Month of November, 1907. Estimated population, 400,000. Total number of deaths, 463, including diphtheria 6, enteric fever 8, measles 3, scarlet fever 5, whooping cough 1, and 37 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 58, enteric fever 38, measles 257, scarlet fever 131, whooping cough 47, and tuberculosis 44.

Troy.—Month of November, 1907. Estimated population, 76,861. Total number of deaths, 117, including diphtheria 1, scarlet fever 1, and 23 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 14, enteric fever 6, measles 83, scarlet fever 7, whooping cough 2, and tuberculosis 31.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Month of October, 1907. Estimated population, 1,893,810. Reports to State board of health from 82 counties

show as follows: Measles in 13 counties, whooping cough in 17 counties, scarlet fever in 27 counties, diphtheria in 46 counties, enteric fever in 65 counties, malarial fever in 17 counties, pernicious malarial fever in 4 counties, hemorrhagic malarial fever in 4 counties, and smallpox in 10 counties, viz: Buncombe, 4; Catawba, 1; Chatham, 5; Chowan, 2; Davie, 2; New Hanover, 1; Orange, 4; Sampson, 1; Warren, 2, and Watauga, —.

Reports for the month from 22 towns having an aggregate population of 221,500—white, 134,350; colored, 87,150—show a total of 306 deaths—white, 142; colored, 164—including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 25, malarial fever 12, whooping cough 3, and 29 from phthisis pulmonalis.

OHIO—*Newark*.—Month of November, 1907. Estimated population, 28,500. Total number of deaths, 20, including 3 from tuberculosis.

OREGON.—Month of September, 1907. Reports to the State board of health from 33 counties show as follows: Total number of deaths, 423, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 12, scarlet fever 1, and 35 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 56, enteric fever 87, measles 24, scarlet fever 39, smallpox 46, and tuberculosis 12.

Month of October, 1907. Total number of deaths 397, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 9, measles 2, scarlet fever 1, and 30 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 100, enteric fever 114, measles 110, scarlet fever 49, smallpox 35, and tuberculosis 9.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Butler*.—Four weeks ended October 28, 1907. Total number of deaths, 42. Cases: Enteric fever 12, diphtheria 1, and tuberculosis 1.

Dunmore.—Month of November, 1907. Estimated population, 17,500. Total number of deaths, 14, including 1 from tuberculosis. Cases: Enteric fever 1, diphtheria 9, measles 1, and tuberculosis 1.

Homestead.—Two weeks ended November 28, 1907. Estimated population, 17,000. Total number of deaths, 21, including 2 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 4 and measles 2.

SOUTH CAROLINA—*Charleston*.—Month of November, 1907. Estimated population, 65,000. Total number of deaths not reported. Deaths reported: Diphtheria 1, whooping cough 1, and tuberculosis 12. Cases of contagious disease reported: Diphtheria 10, enteric fever 8, and scarlet fever 2.

WASHINGTON—*Bellingham*.—Month of November, 1907. Estimated population, 29,000. Total number of deaths, 20, including enteric fever 1 and 1 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, and measles 4.